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REFUGEE TRAIN DERAILED

19 Indians Killed: Story Of Peshawar Terrorism

Lahore, Sept. 14.—Nineteen people were killed and some injured when a special refugee train from India to Pakistan was derailed last night between Amritsar and Chhota, on the Indian side of the border between the two Dominions, it was officially stated tonight. After the derailment, a bomb was thrown among the refugees, the official statement added.

Meanwhile, reports reaching here describe a three-day reign of terror by frontier tribesmen in Peshawar, capital of the Northwest Frontier Province. The reports began to trickle through today after communications had been cut for nearly a week. Afridi tribesmen, who raided the city last Sunday, were driven out by troops on Sunday evening, but on Monday armed Pathans from the surrounding villages entered the city and roamed the bazaars, shooting and looting until they, too, were expelled by troops. The Pathans caused a disastrous fire in the bazaar area, in which Moslem as well as Sikh and Hindu shops were destroyed.

EMERGENCY BUDGET FORECAST

London, Sept. 15.—An emergency "national" budget with higher taxes to combat inflation was forecast on Sunday for crisis-ravaged Britain.

An authoritative Government source said Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton will probably present one to Parliament soon after it reconvenes on October 20.

Increased taxes would have two purposes.

1.—To take away from the people so they could not bid up the prices of scarce commodities.

2.—To release labour for export industries by "freezing" non-essential manufacturers and small time black market operators out of business with extra money taken away from the people neither would have a market for their wares.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Government's Board of Trade said on Friday that commodity shortages already serious will increase sharply because of his plan to sell more industrial products abroad and less on the home market.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

What Is Our Attitude?

THE proposed formation of a new Colonial Development Corporation is reported to have acted as a great stimulus to public interest in the colonies in the United Kingdom. It would be idle, not to say hypocritical, to deny that this new enthusiasm has a strong element of self-interest about it. This is the way of human nature; what is of paramount importance is the necessity to drive home to the British public the fact that this is a partnership, with the welfare of the colonies as the first article of association. A senior official of the Colonial Office put the matter in its proper aspect when he said: "The maharajah arises entirely out of the desire to improve production, health, and therefore the actual welfare of the Colonial people themselves. It coincides with the increased world demand and it is the Colonies' opportunity." There can be no doubt about this promise of this new partnership of Empire. The Colonial Office itself is chary of arousing too great expectations, but when the Corporation is taken in conjunction with the work being done under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, it assumes a significance that reflection serves but to emphasize. What might be termed the field of exploration of the new Corporation is only slowly being revealed, but several promising enterprises have already been suggested. Naturally enough, these deal with the production of

Eyewitnesses who visited the scene on Monday said they could hear the screams of people trapped in the flames, and the fire brigade could not do its work because of the shooting.

Troops finally got the fire under control by blowing up houses to make a gap.

Unofficial reports today said that Peshawar was now quiet but tense under a strict dusk to dawn curfew. The Indian Dominion authorities, it is understood, intend to override the ban imposed by the East Punjab Government on the movement of convoys of Moslem refugees along the trunk road through the Sikh city of Amritsar.

They could not give assurances that the convoys would not be attacked, although all precautions are to be taken to safeguard them.

Construction of a by-pass by which convoys along the trunk road would not have to traverse Amritsar, would take at least ten days, it was estimated, and the number of refugees held up by the ban might swell to 200,000.

JINNAH'S ADVICE

Reports from Karachi reaching here today state that the Afridi tribesmen on the Northwest Frontier who threatened "revenge everywhere" for treatment of Moslems in the East Punjab, were today told by Mr Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, to abandon any idea of retaliation.

Nawabzada Khalif Khan, Malik (headman) of the Afridis, had telegraphed to Mr Jinnah:

"We Afridis of the Khyber Agency can not tolerate the cruelty being shown towards the Moslems of the East Punjab. If this is not stopped

we shall take revenge everywhere. Wire advice."

To this, Mr Jinnah replied: "My advice to Moslems in Pakistan especially, and outside, is that it will be most unwise on their part, wherever they are in a majority, to resort to retaliation or adopt any action in a spirit of revenge."

"Apart from such action being contrary to our Islamic teachings, it is also not in our interest, and will serve no useful purpose as a relief to those Moslems who happen to be in a minority in Hindustan or elsewhere in this sub-continent."

Mr Jinnah added: "I have received many other telegrams from the frontier tribes and from other parts, and my advice to them is exactly the same as I have given in this telegram."

In New Delhi the Government of India announced tonight that though considering the Bengal and Punjab boundary commission's award unsatisfactory and unreasonable in certain parts, they propose for the present to accept it, in view of the agreement between the parties to abide by it.

At the same time, the Government intended to seek to modify the terms of the award by such methods as might be found suitable, the statement added.

It is recalled that Mr Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, in a broadcast from Lahore a fortnight ago, criticised the boundary award as "quite unjust, incomprehensible and even perverse," but added that the Moslems had agreed to abide by it and would do so.—Router.

ENVOY'S CONFIDENCE

Washington, Sept. 14. Confidence in India's present "unhappiness" would soon come to an end, was expressed by Mirza Asif Ispahani, Pakistan Ambassador to the United States, in his first press interview in Washington.

"Neither India nor Pakistan want a continuance of the present condition of affairs," he declared, referring to the state.

"Both governments have a big task in front of them in national construction. We both want to develop. We have other things to expend our energies and resources on than merely policing our territories."

Pakistan, he said, would welcome foreign capital and technical advice, because she recognised that she needed both badly. He expressed confidence that India's partition would remain permanent.

"Pakistan will resist any encroachment upon its independence whatever its source," he said, adding that he could see no design or threat to that independence from Russia or any of Pakistan's neighbours.

He regretted that relations between Pakistan and India had not thus far been as co-operative as they could have been, but he hoped that before long all the bitterness of the past two or three years would be overcome and that both countries would settle down and find a basis for mutual benefit, friendship and co-operation.

Pakistan intended to play its full share in international affairs and would contribute all within its power to the peace and happiness of the world.

BLAMES THE SIKHS

Pakistan would most certainly seek a place at the Japanese peace conference, he said, because it felt that it had contributed more than its quota of both men and materials and had made more than its share of sacrifices in defeating Japan.

(Continued on Page 4)



MR JINNAH

BRITISH SHOP STEWARDS' DEMANDS

London, Sept. 14.—More trade with Russia and "other planned European industries" and a Socialist foreign policy independent of imperialist plans of Wall Street capitalists were demanded today by shop stewards.

The National Action Committee of Engineering and Allied Trades Shop Stewards National Council issued a statement, following a meeting called here today to consider the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, speech on export targets.

The shop stewards, it said, should be consulted on every production aspect in their factories and with joint production councils be given powers to examine factory books and statistics.

The joint production councils and shop stewards should be given legal status at once and employers who tried to victimise active trade unionists made liable to heavy penalties for sabotaging the national effort.

SOLUTION REJECTED

The Council declared: "We refuse to accept the implications in the export plan that social services must be cut and that the re-equipment of industry should be postponed."

"We reject this defeatist Federation of British Industries solution of the crisis at the expense of the working class which would mean a new and worse 1931."

They also demanded: a heavy tax on profits and capital levy; a 500,000-man cut in the services; a two year plan for industry with workers as part of the planning organisation; equal pay for men and women now; strict Government control over production and distribution costs.

The Council pledged themselves to fight for the removal of all obstacles to essential production.—Router.

Week At Sea Without Bread

Bridlington, Sept. 14.—A 39-year-old Norwegian, Harold Andersen, arrived in Bridlington Harbour, Yorkshire, last night after leaving Oslo, where he lives, 15 days ago in the eight-ton cutter, Odin, for the Channel Islands on a pleasure trip.

He was blown nearly 320 kilometres off his course by gales, and for the last week had been "without bread."

He had converted the Odin into a yacht so that she could be sailed single-handed.

Anderson said today that he left Oslo on August 29 in fine weather, sailed down the Danish coast but when near the Dutch coast was becalmed for four days.

"I continued south with fair winds and was within about 80 kilometres of Dover on Tuesday morning when a gale blew from the south," he said.

"Heavy seas broke on board so I had to and went below to try to sleep, but it was too rough."

"During the gale I was driven north for many kilometres. I then saw the Outer Dowsing Lightship and realised that I was off the river Humber."

FIVE PEACE TREATIES BECOME EFFECTIVE TODAY

London, Sept. 14.—A prolonged period of stagnation in Europe ends tomorrow by the coming into force of the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland.

With the deposit of instruments of ratification tomorrow by the great powers concerned, in Paris for the Italian treaty, and in Moscow for the other four countries, a number of time limits will be set in motion within which the fighting forces of the ex-enemy countries must be scaled down, separations must be paid, the future of the Italian Empire settled, Allied troops must be withdrawn and nationality in ceded territories must be decided.

The most important of all, the Italian peace treaty, brings to birth the Free Zone of Trieste, between Italy and Yugoslavia, whose future stability may make the difference between peace and war in Europe.

Because the Security Council failed to name a man the Trieste Free Territory starts life without a governor, and under Annex 7 of the Italian treaty, the provisional regime which operates at the Security Council's discretion until a popular Assembly has been brought into being, will be administered by the Allied Military Government.

The troops at the disposal of the Allied Military Government (AMG) will not exceed 5,000 British and 5,000 United States soldiers, who will immediately be joined by 5,000 from Yugoslavia.

Italian sovereignty over Trieste ceases immediately.

citizenship, if they wish to do so, within one year.

More complicated provisions operate in the case of Italian citizens whose customary language is Serb, Croat or Slovene.

The coming into force of the first five treaties through the deposit of the instruments of ratification by the great powers concerned does not complete the process of ratification by all the Allies, many of whom have not yet completed the necessary formalities.

The benefits which the Allies enjoy under the peace treaties may only be claimed by those powers which have themselves completed ratification and though the peace treaties do not explicitly provide for the dissolution of the Allied control commissions still in being in Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, or the small joint British-Soviet military mission in Finland, it is the British view that these should immediately cease to exist.

AMBASSADORS' DUTIES

All the treaties make provisions that the enforcement of the treaties and settlement of disputes arising out of them should, in the first instance, rest with the Ambassadors of the great powers whose ratification was necessary to bring each treaty into effect.

Thus, in Rome the Soviet, United States, British and French Ambassadors are concerned, in the Balkan capitals the political representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain only, and in Helsinki, the British and Soviet Ministers.

For 18 months from the coming into force of the treaties, these Ambassadors, in consultation, will represent all the Allied powers.

After that period, they will act for any of the Allies who may individually request them to do so.

It was recognised frankly in Whitehall that this procedure throws considerable obligation on the various Ambassadors which is likely to be felt in the near future.

The recent suppression of Opposition parties in the Balkan States has evoked many protests from the West.

Only this week, Britain sent a note to Bulgaria claiming that the suppression of the Opposition against the Bulgarian peace treaty, which guarantees political liberties.

At that time, the treaty was not in force, but no such defence will be valid after tomorrow.—Router.

PREWAR TREATIES

All Allied and associated powers must notify the ex-enemy states within six months which of their prewar bilateral treaties they wish to retain. The rest will lapse.

Italy will immediately be invited to join the Mediterranean Zone Board of the International Mining and Metallurgical Organisation.

The time limits within which reparations payments must be effected start to run in the case of Italy and Bulgaria.

For Finland, Rumania and Hungary, these have been operating since the signature of the various armistice agreements.

Persons domiciled in territory ceded by Italy must opt for Italian

Elections In Ceylon

Colombo, Sept. 14.—The United National Party, a newly formed party which includes all the Ministers and most of the members of the Ceylon State Council, today stood at the top of the poll in Ceylon's general elections.

The party had won 27 seats in the elections, which is the first under the new constitution, giving the island a "fully responsible status within the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The other parties have so far won seats as follows: Lanka Sama Samaja (Trotskist)—nine; Tamil Congress—five; Bolshevik Leninist Party—three; Communists—two; Ceylon Indian Congress—two; Independent Socialist—two; Independents—nine.

Thirty-six members have still to be returned. Of the unsuccessful candidates, 79 lost their deposits of 1,000 rupees.—Reuter.

Police Clash With Students

Alexandria Affray

Cairo, Sept. 14.—Clubs and stones were used in a clash in Alexandria today between police and students in a mass demonstration against the Security Council's failure to concede Egypt's case against Britain.

The demonstrators shouted a new slogan: "Down with Nokrashy Pasha, the traitor of the British."

Nokrashy Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, represented Egypt's case in the Security Council in New York.

Alexandria police dispersed the crowds but the town was still in a state of tension and Egyptian steel-helmeted troops were standing by tonight.

The Muslim Brotherhood called a mass meeting in Alexandria for tonight to be followed by a demonstration to mark the 65th anniversary of the British occupation of Cairo.

Reuter's New York correspondent called this demonstration a "plan to leave New York for Cairo" on Tuesday or Wednesday, depending on flight arrangements.

FIRM ACTION WARNING

No immediate move is expected to reopen the Anglo-Egyptian dispute before the Security Council which shelved the problem on Wednesday, though it still remains on the agenda.

There were rumours today that the American delegation might take the initiative in proposing a new resolution to encourage both parties to resume negotiations, but this is regarded as a top-level decision which only Mr George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State, can make.

The warning of "firm action" by the Sudan Government to maintain public security was issued by Mr James Robertson, acting Governor-General of the Sudan, in a proclamation today.

Mr Robertson called on the people of the Sudan to remain calm during the present impasse and declared: "The Government is determined to press on swiftly with its plans for a new Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council."

In Alexandria, 4,000 textile strikers shouted: "Down with England" and "Down with the Security Council."

In Cairo, 3,000 Government printers staged a two-hour strike to mark the anniversary of the British occupation of Cairo in 1882.—Reuter.

Bridge Problem On Page 3

The Telegraph's new Contract Bridge feature begins today and will be found on Page 3, column 5. The series is conducted by William E. McKenney, noted American authority, and will appear daily in the Telegraph.

NEW AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPION

Forest Hills, N.Y., Sept. 14.—Miss Louise Brough is the new woman tennis champion of America. She defeated Miss Margaret Osborne by 8-6, 4-6, 6-1.

Miss Brough provided an astonishing upset to become the new champion. She attacked from the outset. Miss Osborne made a great recovery from 2/3 behind to win the second set by splendid passing shots and volleying.

In the third set, however, Miss Osborne, after winning the opening service game, never threatened Miss Brough, who kept up relentless pressure and played a better all-round game.

The two blonde Californians played a somewhat similar game and both were willing to take to the

not. Miss Brough's backhand passing shot in the third set were especially powerful.

After the pair had battled so evenly in the first two sets that there was nothing to choose between them, Miss Brough suddenly turned loose a torrent of great shots in the final set.

Miss Brough then went on to beat Miss Margaret Osborne, this year's Wimbledon champion, in the final.

Reuter.

to level at 4-4, but she dropped her own delivery in the next game to allow Miss Brough to run out the set at 7-5. Mrs Bolton finished on a double fault.

Miss Brough then went on to beat Miss Margaret Osborne, this year's Wimbledon champion, in the final.

Reuter.

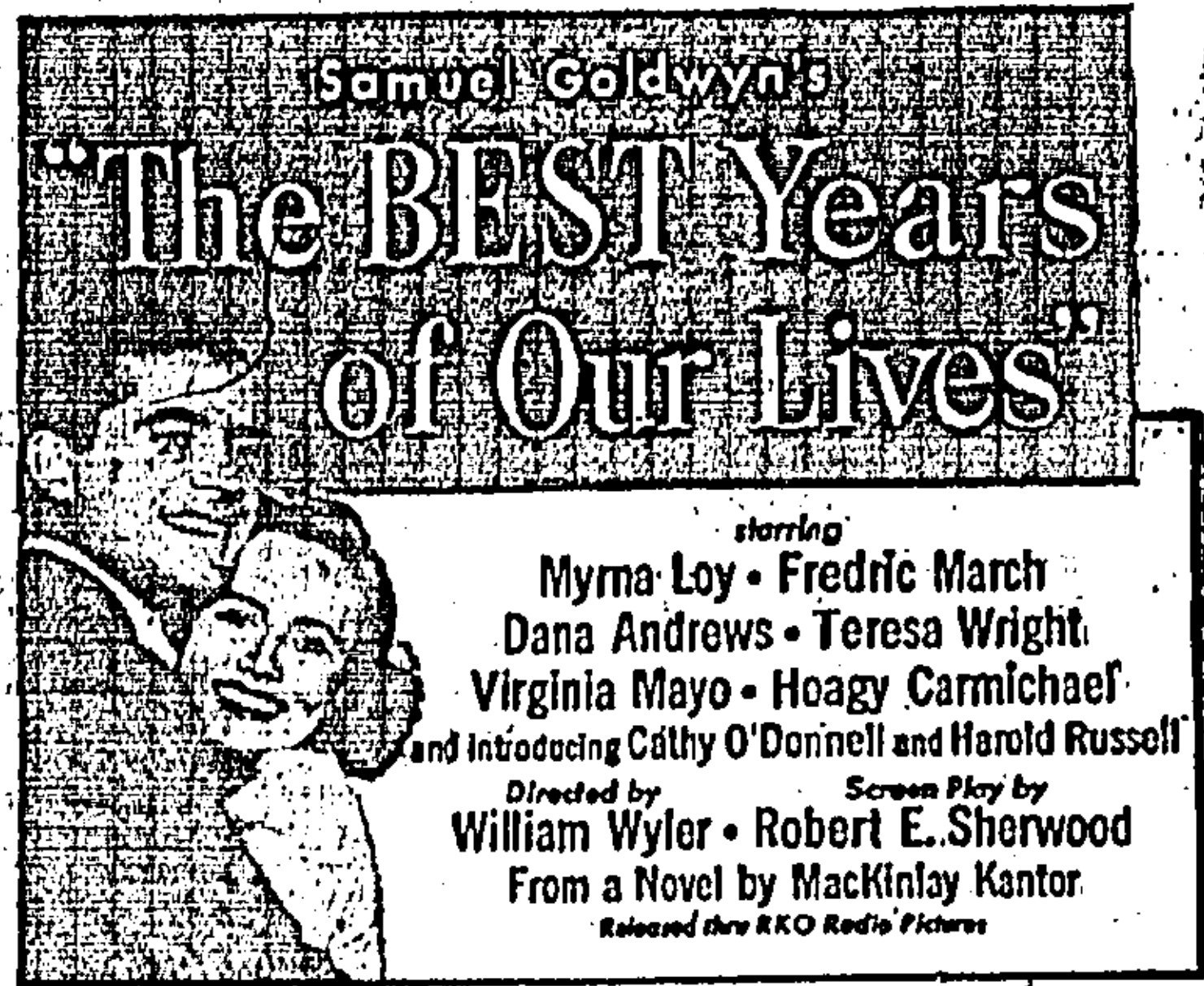
AMATEUR GOLF CHAMP

Peeble Beach, Calif., Sept. 14.—S. Regel, of Oakland, won the United States Open Amateur Golf Championship here on Saturday, beating Johnny Dawson, 44-year-old Hollywood golfer, two and one in the final 30 holes final.

Both players were all square after the first nine holes, but at the end of the first round, Regel had established a two-hole lead.—Reuter. (Other Sport on Page 4)

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** SHOWING TO-DAY
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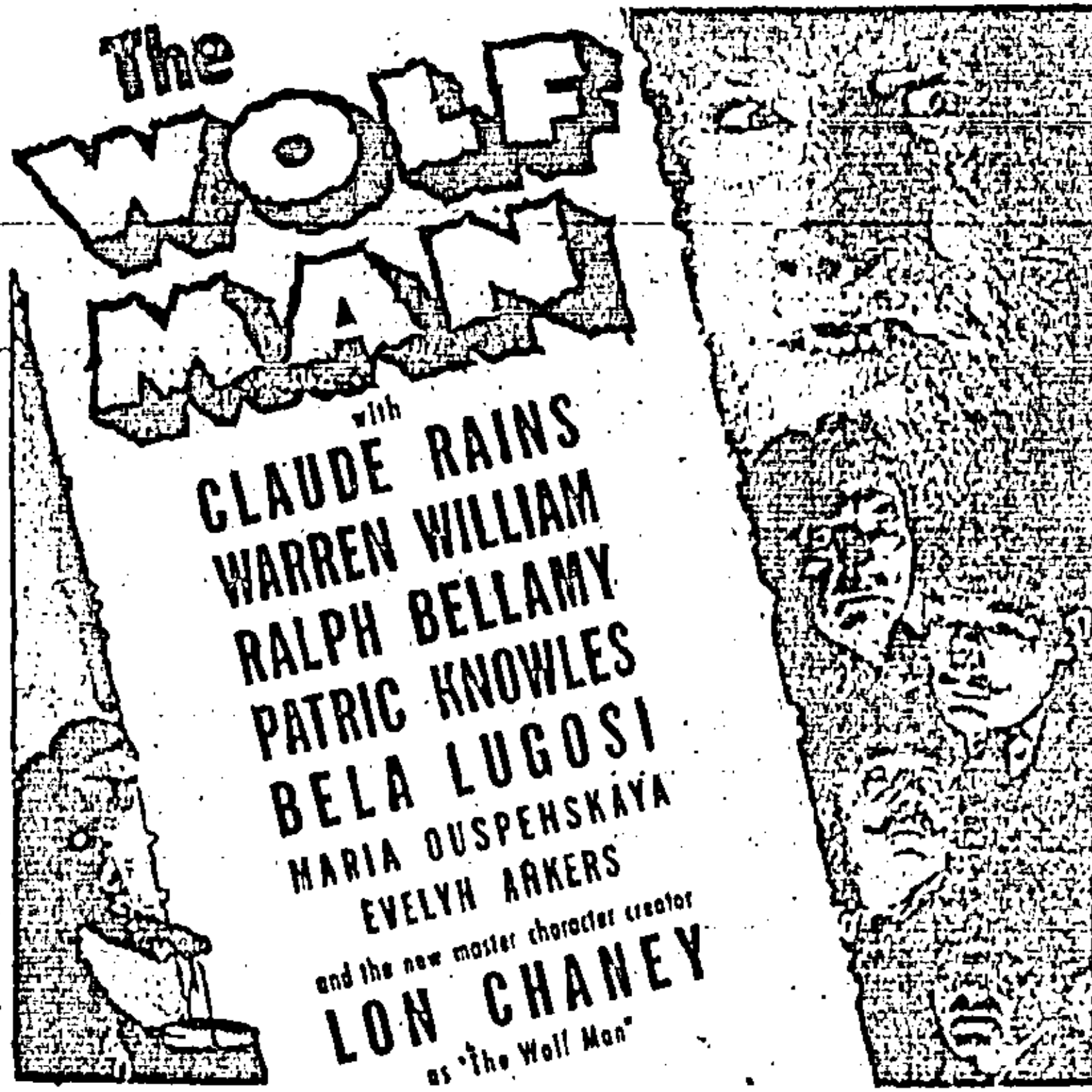
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NEXT CHANGE: RAY MILLAND
 IN
 "THE LOST WEEKEND"

When the young man's fancy turns to love

by Dr. J. MACALISTER BREW, M.A.
 Education Secretary of the National Association of Girls' Clubs and Mixed Clubs

IN a world where happy, personal relationships are so rare, it is hard that young people should be attacked for seeking natural companionship and blamed for being "boy-mad" or "girl-crazy."

The plain truth is that whatever else extended social services may achieve, no man-made laws can alter the natural law that in later adolescence both boys and girls begin to feel the need for each other's company.

They are driven by the instinctive creative urge to find a mate and to found a family.

But finding a mate—let alone founding a family—is now more difficult than ever before.

The disappointments and sufferings they experience in trying to achieve married happiness are not due to social change in any abstract sense, but to the failure of several related social changes to keep pace with one another.

MORE 'DEMANDING'

Firstly, there is a greater variety of leisure than in great-aunt Charlotte's day.

Secondly, as education is extended and improved, so the more individualised do people become and the more difficult it is for one individual to please another without adjustments which neither know how to make.

Modern young people are therefore more "demanding" in their attitude towards a marriage partner.

One should not fall into the error of confusing young people's outward attitude towards the other sex with their actual behaviour.

At heart the average young person is conventional and has an almost alarming sense of the proprieties.

Even those so casual on the dance floor and who hang about street corners more often than not cherish almost pathetic dreams of a happy married life.

But your 19-year-old boy is now looking for something more than a good housekeeper and the young girl expects a higher standard of material comforts than great-aunt Charlotte.

LOVE—FALSE IDEAS

In an extensive inquiry among 17 and 18-year-olds it was found that they desired happiness—love, companionship, and permanence—almost equally.

which the long-suffering public recalls: "They are built for rather different purposes. And, anyhow, the fact remains that a power-station has never yet turned out to be as beautiful as a Cathedral." But a new twist was given to the refrain the other day by a member of an engineering firm. He said: "There is no reason why an atomic power-station should be any more of an eyesore than a hydro-electrical generating station." I do not propose to debate with him on the difference between two such exquisite forms of beauty.

In the same inquiry, most of the boys wanted two children—but not more than four—and most of the girls three!

At heart, therefore, they wish for the normal things—but how are they to find the "right person?" For financial problems and "personality differences" have been further aggravated by false ideas about romantic love—especially the love-at-first-sight theory.

Instead of merely criticising, older people should try to accept the fact that nature is on the side of the young.

THE FIRST BABY

After all, most doctors agree that physiologically the best age for a woman to have her first baby is between 19-21.

If circumstances now make early marriages almost impossible, can we not do something to ease the tension of the longer waiting period before marriage?

Not enough adults are sufficiently conscious of their responsibility to the parents of tomorrow.

Many could do splendid work in youth clubs by helping young people to a more instructive and creative use of their leisure.

Both boys and girls are interested in how to bring up children—and are eager to face the problem. (When it is put to them squarely) of how much a baby costs in £ s. d. and work and loneliness—and what dividends such a baby will pay in human interest and affection.

Above all, young people need in a "demanding" world an understanding of their fellow creatures. Family living demands all sorts of arts besides that of cooking—even love alone is not always and in every circumstance enough.

LIVING HAPPILY

We cannot give young people a foolproof recipe for either love or a happy marriage, but we could, in adolescence, equip them with some insight into the intricate processes of happy living and a full and ready acceptance of its uncertainties and difficulties.

Finally, one can but wonder whether the State might not perhaps save (in the long run) much of the money spent on curative measures such as moral welfare, child and marriage guidance, and probationary work if it could tackle the root cause of so much unhappiness and maladjustment.

If the State could find it in its heart to provide a marriage subsidy, young people would be given the chance to marry while they are still young enough to adjust themselves one with another and young enough to enjoy growing up together and with their children.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

A CERTAIN misunderstanding—Ving arose when the distribution of a Government directive on overall zoning coincided with a report on the arrival of a consignment of overalls from Melanesia.

A telephone message which referred to the overall target was thought to be nothing—but a foolish repetition. The overalls were sent to a dump in the Cheviots, and meaningless messages continued to pass between the various departments concerned or not concerned in this attempt to co-ordinate and integrate.

'Beauty draws us with a single chimney.'

THE haunting refrain of the latest song runs "There is no reason why a power-station should not be as beautiful as a Cathedral." To

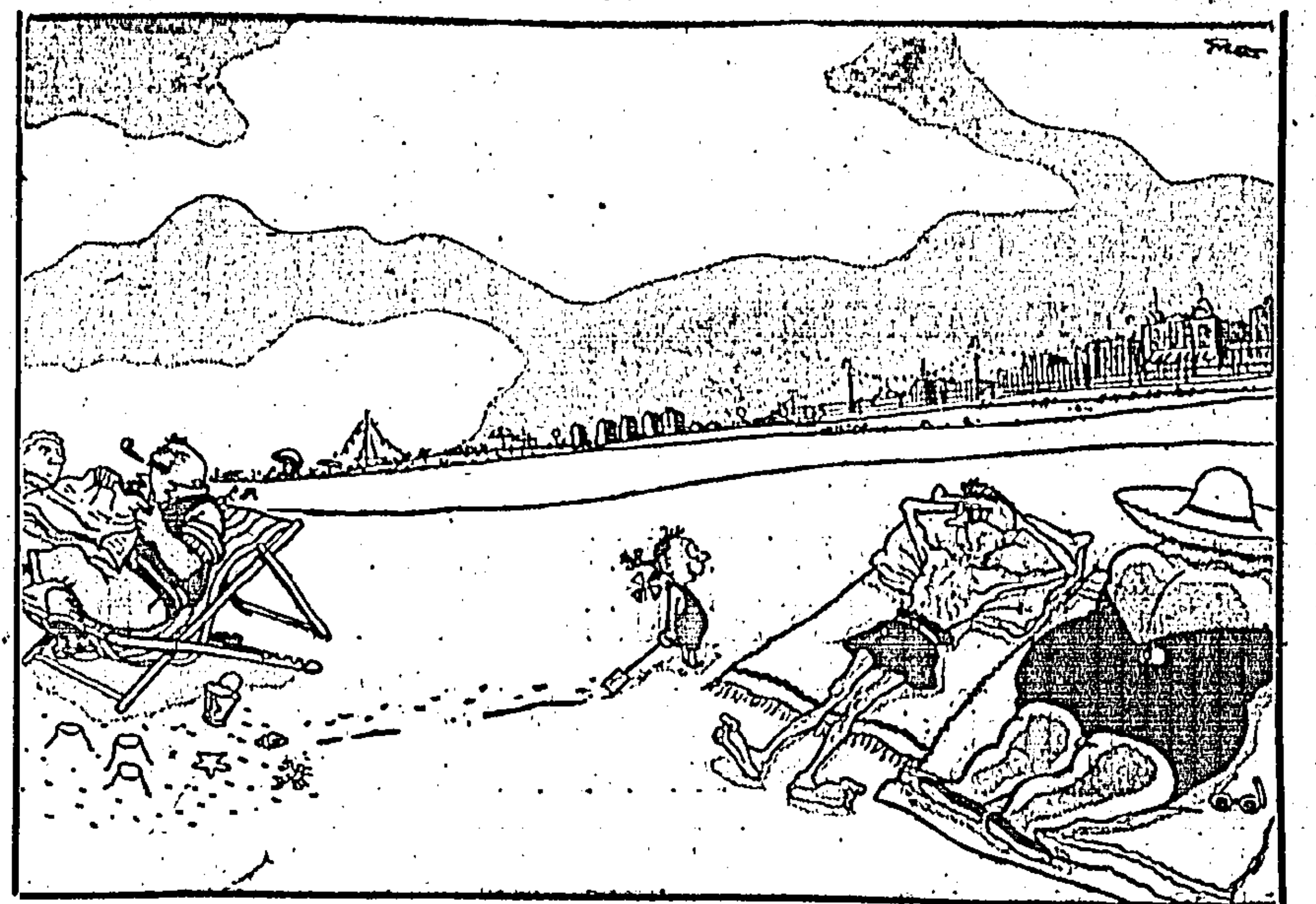
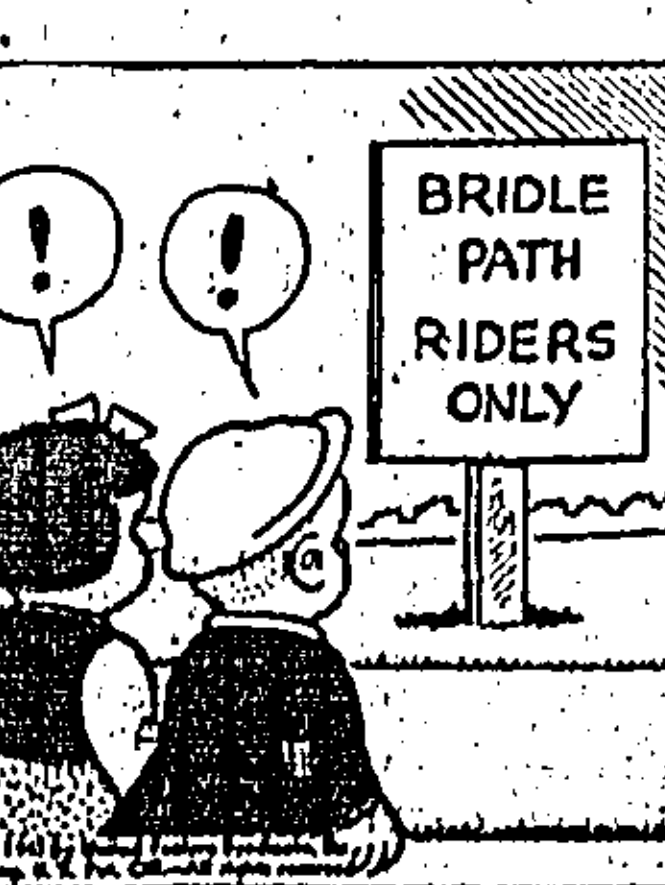
But so long as our officials are contented, we do not care what the non-officials think. They have no knowledge of the special circumstances obtaining, and therefore should shut their mouths."

Oh, I say, look here!

THE other day Mr Chuter Ede is reported to have said that "if a man elopes with the daughter of the chairman of a county council, that should not disqualify him from serving on a fire brigade committee."

I can imagine no more dangerous or reactionary principle. Before we know where we are, we shall have the man who elopes with the cousin of the town clerk serving in the local waterworks. The door will then be open to every kind of abuse, and there will be nothing to prevent the niece of a councillor marrying the brother of the head park-keeper.

NANCY Believers in Signs



"My dad says it's easy to see who gets most of the rations in SOMEBODY'S family."

TWO WASTED YEARS

Rocket chiefs resign: secret station reports no progress

WESTCOTT, Bucks.

WITH a grave display of authority, Government security police opened the Rocket Research Station here to public inspection for the first time on August 13. And with 26 other privileged people I was shown over this converted airfield.

The station director, efficient, sandy-haired Dr William R. Cook, showed us a complete collection of German rocket weapons.

I saw an excellent demonstration of German rocket fuels by the station scientists. I saw the 7,000 h.p. rocket engine of the Mess. 163 in action.

During the war, as an Army technical specialist on rocket devices, I worked with such people and among such apparatus.

I should have enjoyed the experience of the visit. Instead I was shocked.

It was like going back two years. British rocket research has marked time since the end of the war.

I saw no signs of real progress in this vital defensive work.

And my belief was confirmed that no important developments lay behind the locked doors of the hangars from which we were excluded by order of the Chiefs of Staff.

by
CHAPMAN PINCHER

The only British robot flying devices the Westcott scientists have on which to base their experiments are two small Ack-Ack missiles. Even those were graded three years obsolete—when—captured—German rockets arrived.

Held up

WHAT is the result? 1. The Chiefs of Staff cannot possibly plan a long-term defence programme until they have reliable data on the behaviour of guided weapons. Westcott has nothing to offer.

2. The building of new warships is completely held up until designers get some performance estimates of guided rockets in sea warfare.

Westcott has one naval rocket on its programme. It has a code name. But that is all. There is not yet even a drawing.

America has at least ten guided rockets, in a semi-operational stage. They have begun production of a super V 2 with double the range and speed of the German one.

Westcott is not even in a position to consider such a project. And at the present rate of progress—any rocket capable of carrying the 4-ton atomic bomb is out of the question for 13 years.

This delay is not the fault of Dr Cook and his scientists. They realise how grave a matter this is. But staff is the problem.

The Cabinet has authorised a big staff expansion at Westcott and other rocket stations, but the pay offered is hopeless for qualified men.

An example: A senior technician is now being sought to plan and take charge of a ballistics range in the Australian desert.

He must be an experienced engineer with special knowledge of projectiles at high altitudes. The salary offered is £12 a week.

The Ministry of Supply, cheese-paring policy on scientists' salaries set the rocket project off to a bad start. Now it has brought disaster.

The two top men, Dr Cook and his assistant Mr St. John Elstob, are resigning to go to better-paid posts. Both would stay if the Ministry of Supply would offer better prospects.

In America conditions are excellent. They pay their technicians' much better rates—and use German experts extensively.

Hundreds of German rocket scientists are taking part in the latest experiments at the White Sands Proving Grounds in New Mexico. Werner von Braun, the V 2 inventor, is there with the bulk of his wartime staff.

It has been estimated that already the German rocket scientists have saved the U.S. Government 750 million dollars. The number of Germans employed is now to be increased to 1,000.

At Westcott there are 12 Germans, not top-flight technicians.

Why is this? There are many Germans willing and able to work in Britain. They come voluntarily, not as prisoners of war.

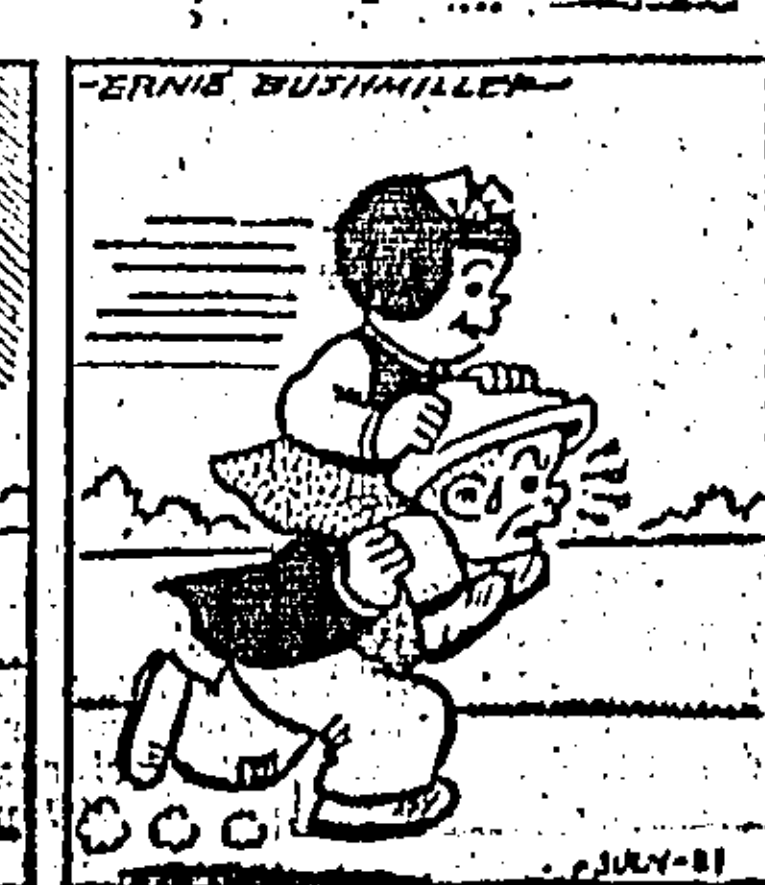
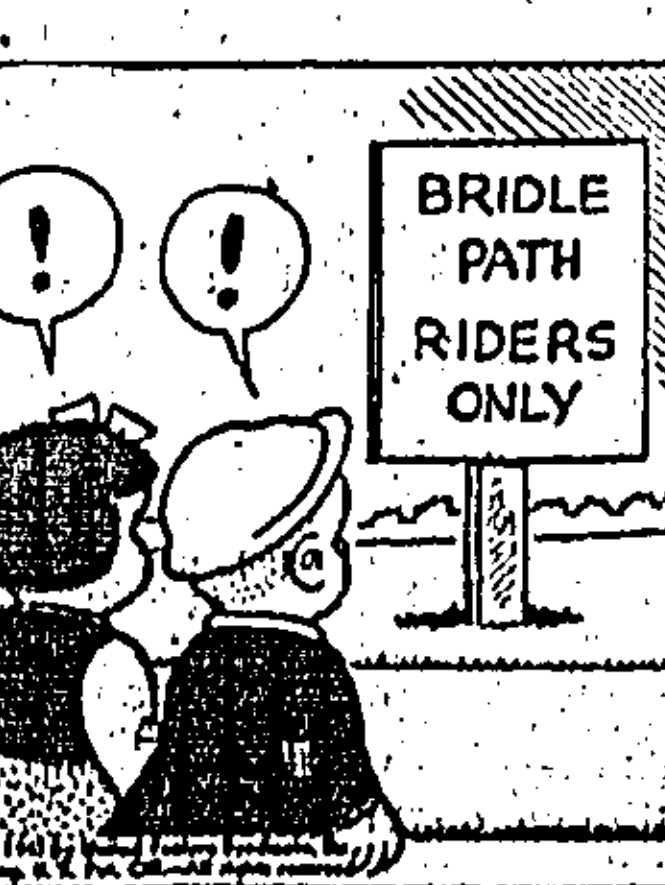
The danger

THE interchange of technical information on guided missiles between the United States and the British Government is now 100 per cent. America has been generous considering we have given so little in return. But there is grave danger for Britain in this one-way lease-lend. Piles of blue prints and reports breed a false sense of security.

It is the pool of experimental knowledge and technical skill in the actual production of weapons in a country which counts when war threatens.

"We were in the field of rocket research before America, and we have the technical talent to stand on our feet now—if the Government will encourage it."

By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired and Restless
 Ask For
ELLIOTTS TONIC
 On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Barbara Hale for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds says that "growing up" is responsible for some cases of "problem skin".

BEAUTY QUIZ

Today I am grouping the questions in the order of the greatest number of letters asking the same question.

Question—What can I do to relieve burning feet and pains in my legs?

Answer—I believe that going about barefooted or wearing sandals has been bad for many of you. Foot massage and leg exercise will aid in relieving you.

Question—My skin is very oily. Is cream good for it?

Answer—No, cream is not to be used in correcting oily skins. Use soap and water for cleansing, a mild skin freshener and clear lotions to absorb once a week with a brown circulation cream will do wonders in stimulating circulation. This aids in clearing the skin and refining the pores. The hair and scalp must also have attention if the skin is very oily.

Question—Is it all right for girls of 13 or 14 to wear lipstick?

Answer—As we live in a very modern world, girls mature very

early. If mother approves I see no reason to forbid lipstick for dress-up occasions. It isn't in such good taste for school.

Question—What causes pimples and acne? I am 12 years old.

Answer—In your case I think that the process of growing up is the underlying cause. Lack of exercise, improper diet, unclean hair and scalp, nerves; all of these are causes. Poor circulation allows the pores to secrete oil which forms blackheads. These, in turn, often form pimples.

You can clear your skin. Pimples and acne are not blood diseases. You can treat your skin locally but the scalp must be included in your programme. You must not touch your face without washing the hands—and never press out blackheads without sterilising a bit of cotton and using it to wrap the fingers.

You must cleanse the skin and stimulate circulation. Use an astringent to soothe the skin. No creams, except the brown circulation creams, which stimulate circulation. Hair must be thoroughly shampooed, brushed and aired. Diet must include fruits, vegetables and plenty of water, plenty of exercise but plenty of rest.

NIGHT MAGIC FOR YOU!

After-dark is the best time to surrender old ideas about style and blossom forth as a radiant star in heavenly realms. This is the fashion philosophy of Dinah Shore, famous singing star with the haunting voice. Because her frequent professional appearances almost always demand formal attire, Dinah has more than the average girl's chance to indulge her love of getting prettied up, and she speaks from experience when she says you needn't strain your budget to achieve something unexpected and delightful.

It's one good reason, out of many, for instance, for selecting a dark shade for star spangled nights. You'll never tire of blue or black if you give it a new character every time you wear it. A bustle attached to the back of a belt will weave magic over the simplest dress frock. With a lace mantilla draped over your head you can make it the faithful dress that may change your life. With the aid of a bright plain or striped stole you can make midnight blaze with glory. For new moonlight beauty, raise your skirt from the floor to a graceful ballet-length. Improve otherwise with gay accessories and see how many different and fabulous personalities one dress can achieve for you.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"No, young lady! I can't guess who this is, and my name's not 'Dogface'!"

Phrenologist Told Him He's Heir To Fortune

A man who was told by a phrenologist 20 years ago that he was heir to a fortune is the latest claimant to the Edwards fortune of U.S.\$800,000,000 and 40 acres of New York City.

WAR GAMES IN SOVIET KINDERGARTENS

George S. Counts, of New York's Columbia University, says that recent changes in Soviet education indicate that children are being trained for military life from the time they are in kindergarten.

He told the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers: "Changes in Soviet education should be studied by statesmen throughout the world because of the light that they throw on Soviet domestic and foreign policy."

Counts said that Soviet education is an instrument for the fulfillment of the purpose of the State, and is directed by all important matters by the high leadership of the All-Union Communist Party.

"Three recent changes in Soviet education," he said, "have international significance. In 1943, education was abolished throughout the period of elementary and secondary education in communities large enough to support two systems for boys and girls."

The purpose of this, he added, was the "different military-physical preparation of the youth of the two sexes."

Soviet "Patriotism"

He said a second change which has been going on for the past 10 years throws more emphasis on what is called "Soviet patriotism." This is the instilling in the minds of the young an unqualified loyalty to the Motherland and to the leaders of the Communist Party, especially Stalin.

"It means also instilling burning hatred towards all enemies," Counts added. He said that a carefully organized programme of military training which begins formally in the fourth year of study actually extends down to kindergarten, where children play Red Army soldiers.

"Any programme for disarmament in the world must take into account this threat to world peace," Counts declared. Associated Press.

Welcomed With Yellow Rice

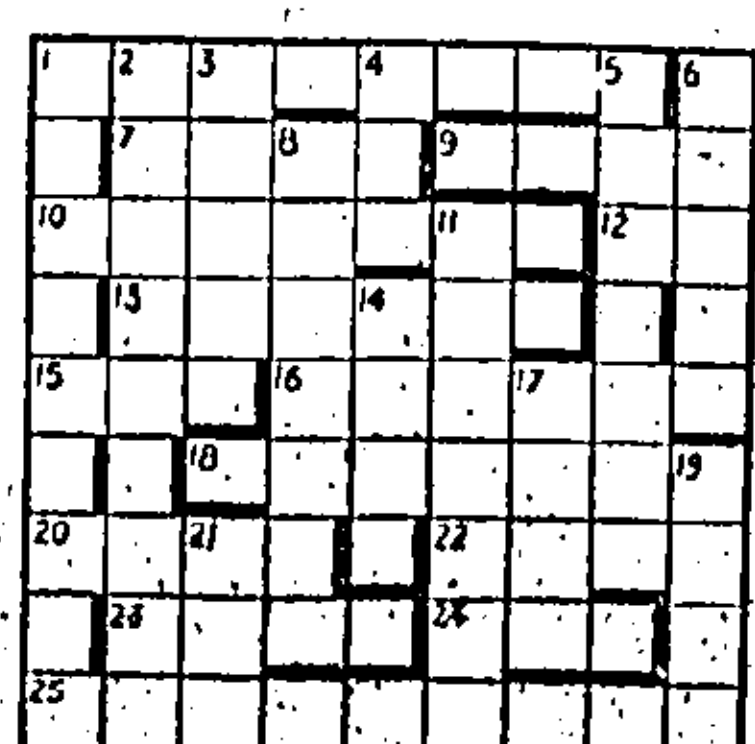
According to a telegram received in Malaya by the Rajah Muda of Sarawak, Mr. Anthony Brooke from his wife, who is at present touring Sarawak, European observers on the spot estimated that a crowd of over 2,000 were assembled on the wharf to welcome her on her arrival at Sibul, capital of the Third Division of Sarawak and the second largest town in the state.

The Kaum Ibu (Women's Association) was present "in great strength," and among the crowd were Dyak women resident in their native costume.

Mrs. Brooke was showered with yellow rice as she stepped ashore under a yellow umbrella provided by the welcoming crowd to the strains of the Sarawak national anthem.

The Government had forbidden the public erection of arches of welcome, but many arches had been privately erected in the Malaya Kum-pungs later visited by Mrs. Brooke, who spoke of "unrestrained Malay and Dyak hospitality."

CROSSWORD



Across
1 and 5 Down. Warm place to go for a summer? (6, 7)
7. Often seen in the margin. (4)
9. Unrestricted. (4)
10. She may rule the dukedom. (7)
12. Letters before lunch please. (2)
13. March was his unlucky month. (4)
14. Complete. (3)
15. Down
16. No doubt about it being a leader. (7)
17. It's a leguminous plant. (4)
18. In this is complete. (4)
19. Terminus. (4)
20. In Roman times no didn't use a bat to become one. (6)

1. Such a thing is worked by water. (6)
2. Lay bare. (9)
3. Not far to go for amusement. (6)
4. Charred. (4)
5. See 1 Across
6. Some return to a copper for the lower classes. (6)
7. Medicine, makes a rice hat. (7)
8. Rival. (7)
9. Scots version of sweep. (4)
10. The European of cherry. (4)
11. It may cause a chess. (4)
12. Leads, but does it lead the horse? (6)

Robert Edwards, 80-year-old Norfolk Islander, claims he is the grandson of Robert Edwards, a Welsh migrant to New York in the 1830's, who gained control of 40 acres of Manhattan Island through marriage with a wealthy Dutch woman.

New York City is built on Manhattan Island.

The estate, which is now worth \$800,000,000 is administered by the Public Trustee of New York.

No will could be found when Robert Edwards (from Wales) died.

It was recently found in a tomb at Newport, Wales.

Thousands Claim

Thousands of people throughout the world have lodged claims to the estate on the grounds of descent from Edwards.

Mr. Robert Edwards (of Norfolk Island) said that his grandfather, who was a widower, took his children from Wales to New York in the 1830's.

"My grandfather married again, and my father, John Henry, couldn't stand his stepmother, so he ran away to sea," Mr. Edwards said.

"He cut completely adrift from his family."

"Finally he settled in Norfolk Island, where I was born."

"He occasionally said that his father owned a large part of Manhattan Island."

"But he never gave mother or me any details, as he was a gruff seaman of the old school, and didn't talk much."

"The phrenologist, who visited Norfolk Island and told me I was heir to a fortune, also advised me to get in touch with lawyers in New York."

"I was too busy at the time to heed him. But now I want to claim my share."

There are several claimants to the fortune in Australia. First was Mr. John Wyde Edwards, of Switzerland, and his six sisters.

They believe that Robert Edwards, who left the fortune, was their great-uncle.

They have placed their claim before the Probate Judge of the New York District Court.

RESHUFFLE OF DIPLOMATS

An important reshuffle in British diplomatic representation abroad, including a change for Sir Ralph Stevenson, Ambassador in Nanking, may be expected soon, reports Central News quoting an item in the London Evening News.

The report says that Sir Orme Sargent, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will be retiring soon and Mr. Gladwyn J. Ibbotson, Assistant Under-Secretary, is likely to be his successor.

Sir Maurice Peterson, Ambassador in Moscow, is expected to give up his post and Sir Ralph Stevenson is being mentioned as his successor. Ambassadorial posts in Paris and Rome may also be changed.

Next Door Was Near Enough To Fame

Indian film actor Sabu was driving recently from California to New York when he stopped at Tulsa, Oklahoma, for lunch.

A waitress rushed to his table and said: "Oh, what a thrill! You're the second celebrity to stop here." Sabu asked who was the first. The waitress said: "The man who lives next door to Will Rogers' son."

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Name the capital of Norway.
2. Name the metal that is the best conductor of electricity.
3. What is a satyr?
4. Name a European president of the United States to visit a foreign country while in office.
5. Did the United States ever occupy the Island of Okinawa previous to World War II?
6. Who is said to be the most popular novelist of the Nineteenth Century?

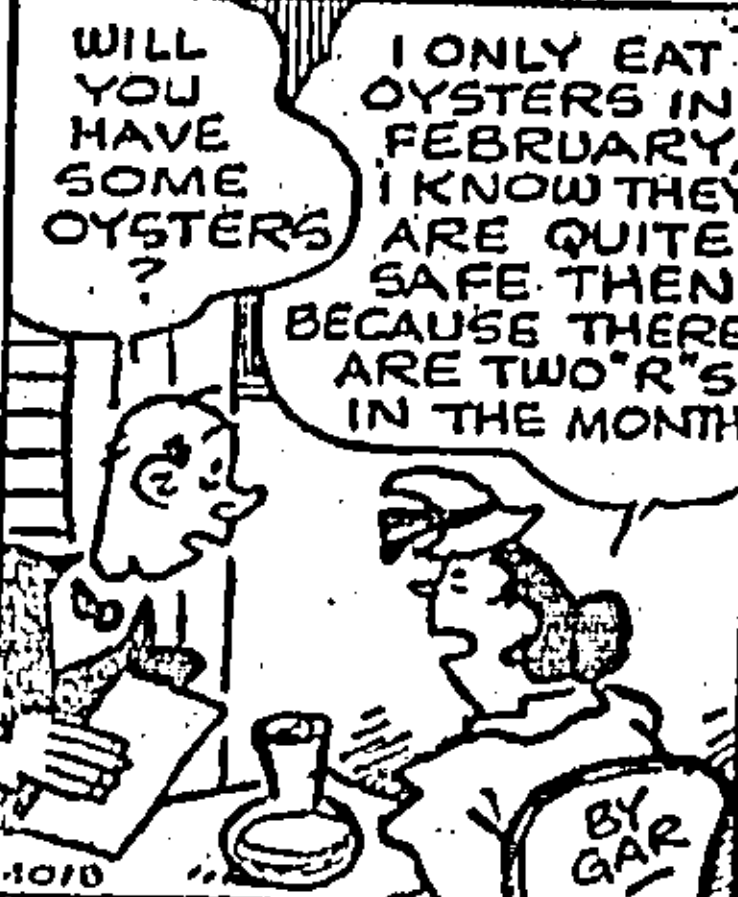
(Answers on Page 4)

Rupert and the Jumping Fish—19



The two birds alight on a rock near an enormous shell. "There," says one of the puffins. "That's the lightest kind of boat you could get. If you sat in that the fish could take you to the sea without in no time." Rupert gazes at it carefully. "But if it's filled with water it would sink," he murmurs. "Besides, how could the fish pull it? There's nothing to catch hold of. Still, it is light and would skim over the water. I say, think hard how we can make it into a good boat."

DUMB BELLS



WILL YOU HAVE SOME OYSTERS?

I ONLY EAT OYSTERS IN FEBRUARY. I KNOW THEY ARE QUITE SAFE THEN BECAUSE THERE ARE TWO R'S IN THE MONTH.

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Simple Plays Trap Even the Experts

By WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

WITH interest increased in tournament bridge it will not be long before the United States will have a problem to find a place big enough to hold national events. The advance entry list for the world championships masters play contest shows that a new record will be set in that event.

When talking about the summer national we always think of Asbury Park, N. J., where the tournament was held for many years.

<p> ♠ KQJ5 ♥ QJ6 ♦ K63 ♣ 1054 10004 3 ♥5 ♦A8 ♣A87 </p>	<p> N W S Dealer </p>	<p> ♠ A72 ♥ 32 ♦ Q97 ♣ QJ96 2 </p>
<p> South 1 ♠ 2 ♥ 3 ♦ 4 ♣ Opening—A 10 </p>	<p> West 1 ♠ 2 ♥ 3 ♦ 4 ♣ Pass </p>	<p> North 1 ♠ 2 ♥ 3 ♦ 4 ♣ Pass </p>
<p> East 1 ♠ 2 ♥ 3 ♦ 4 ♣ Pass </p>	<p> South 1 ♠ 2 ♥ 3 ♦ 4 ♣ Pass </p>	<p> West 1 ♠ 2 ♥ 3 ♦ 4 ♣ Pass </p>

Lee Hazen of New York gave me today's hand, taken from the New Jersey Short Tournament held in the Asbury Park Convention Hall last May.

Although Hazen was not disappointed at receiving a top score for his play, he was surprised that so many other pairs missed the simple play involved, which is the first of a series I am going to give you on simple plays which too many players miss.

Hazen sat South, and he said he thought that his partner should have doubled one spade, rather than bid one trump.

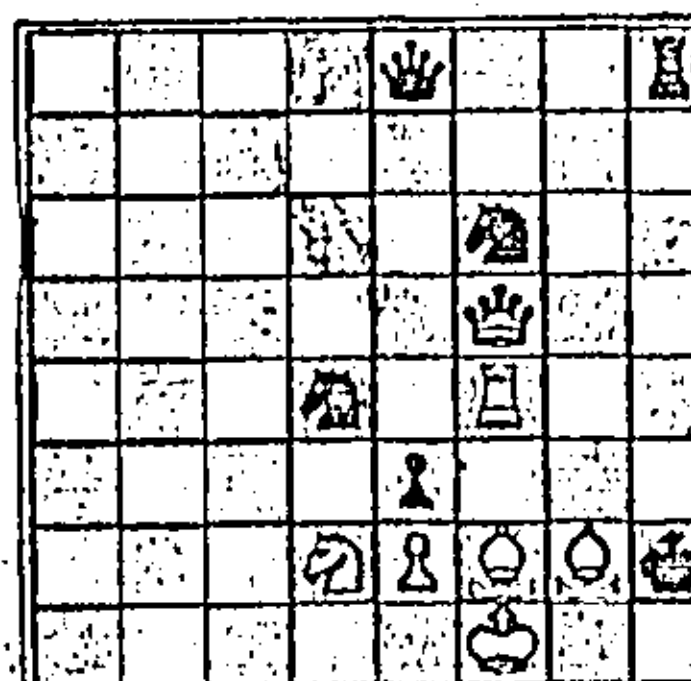
The play revolves around the first trick. What would you play from dummy on the first trick? Those who went up with the jack of spades lost the contract. East won and came back with the queen of clubs, and declarer lost two clubs, a spade and a diamond.

Hazen played the five of spades from dummy on the first trick, and East put on the seven. West realised that continuation of a spade was out of the question, and made a very good shift to the eight of diamonds.

Hazen went up with dummy's king, and led the king of spades. East played the ace, Hazen trumped, and now he could discard the two losing clubs on dummy's spades, after picking up the trumps.

CHESS PROBLEM

By ARTHUR A. PAUL
Black, 6 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. Kt—B6. 1... KxKt(B4).
2. K—B7. 1... PxKt(B3).
3. B—B4 (ch). 1... KxKt(B3).
4. K—B6. 1... KxKt(B3).

mate.

TO-DAY ONLY



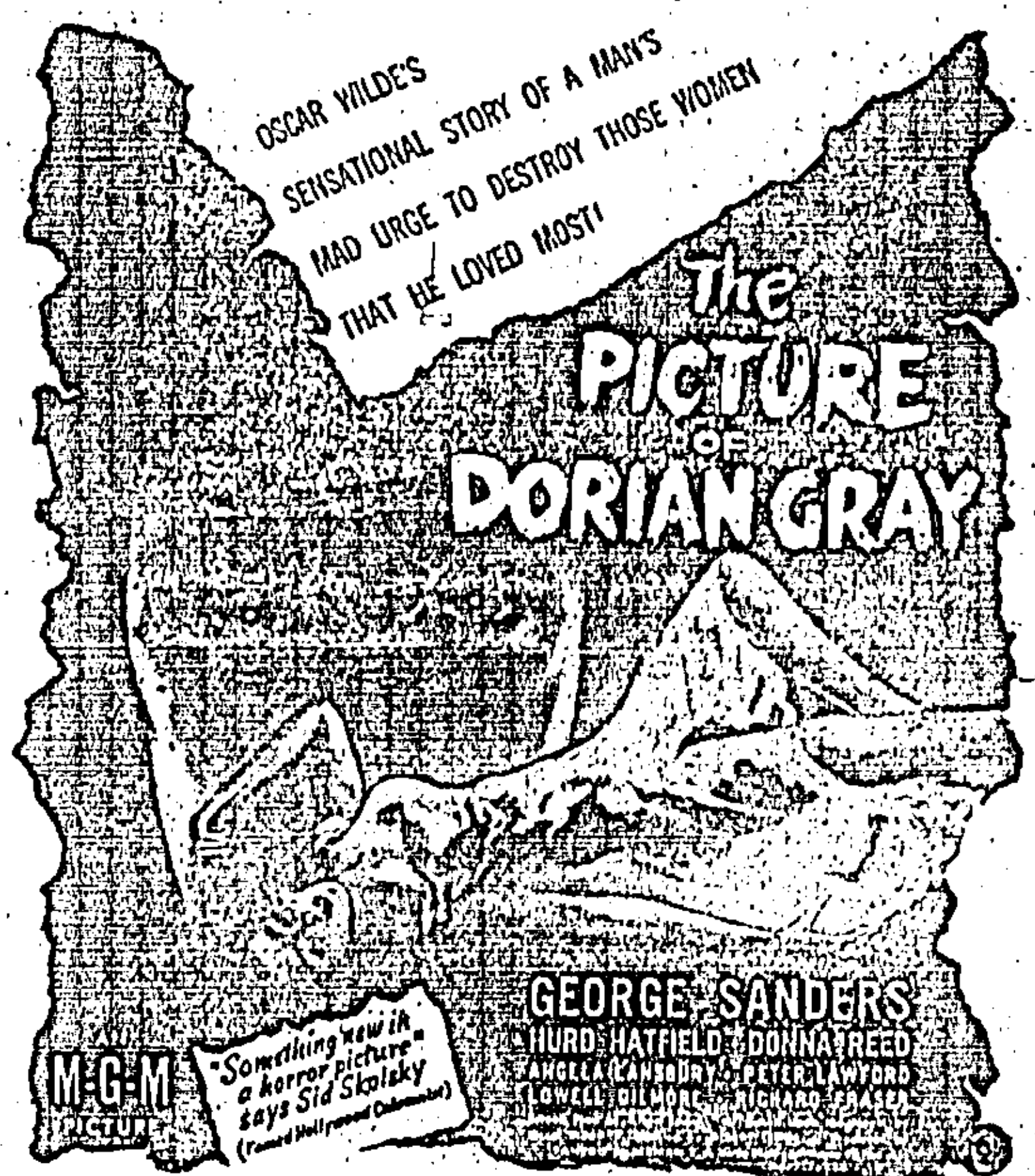
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

HELD OVER! HELD OVER!!

A BEST-SELLER BECOMES A BEST PICTURE!



TO-MORROW



ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.30—9.30 P.M.

Entertainment exciting, superbly imaginative, breathtakingly beautiful! An unforgettable picture!



NEXT CHANGE: "DESPERADO"

They Gave their Lives.

We, too, may give through the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Send your donation to the Hon. Treasurers—Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Mercantile Bank Bldg.

NOTICE to ADVERTISERS

All firms requiring advertising space exceeding ten single column inches (other than that under contract) are requested to give at least 48 hours notice. No advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between 12.30 noon, Saturdays and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

The co-operation of contract advertisers is requested by submitting copy not later than 2 p.m. on the day preceding the date of publication.

S. C. M. POST, H.K. TELEGRAPH.

ANDRE MAUROIS INTERVIEWED:

Europe Economy Disturbing To World Peace

By DOROTHY RUSSELL

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Sept. 14.—The danger of a third world war lies mainly in the possibility of serious internal economic disturbances in Europe, Andre Maurois, noted French writer and philosopher, believes. In an interview, Maurois told the correspondent he thinks Europe's potentially explosive economic situation is a far more disturbing element to world peace than the antagonism between the United States and Russia.

The United States, he said, can make a great contribution toward averting a civilisation-shattering new war by facing up to its responsibilities and providing financial and economic aid necessary to Europe's recovery.

"The future of the world depends on the United States being well-informed in Europe and on its helping Europe out of its economic difficulties," Maurois said.

"I feel it is not only America's duty, but its interest, to help Europe economically. If it does not, there might be serious trouble."

"In terms of cash, a third world war would cost America billions, so it would be better logically to spend half that amount, trying to avoid the war—especially since another war inevitably would mean the end of civilisation."

Commemorating The Battle Of Britain

"Battle of Britain" Day was observed in Hongkong this morning when detachments of the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force paraded at Kai Tak aerodrome. A service was conducted by the Rev. A. R. Preece-James, and afterwards the parade was addressed by the Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore S. N. Webster, CBE, AFC.

Among those who were present at the ceremony were the GOC (Major-General C. W. D. E. Erskine, CB, DSO, Commander C. L. Robinson, CB, and Brigadier C. I. V. Jones.

HOMESIDE OBSERVANCE

London, Sept. 14.—On Monday all Britons will pause to remember. It is "Battle of Britain" day. Britain was invaded—and above the throb of London life drably transfigured by war, above the green fields at the Southern Counties, and the picturesque coast, a crucial battle waged. That was seven years ago and history calls it the Battle of Britain, the anniversary of whose culminating engagement will be fittingly commemorated throughout the country today.

On that memorable "Battle of Britain" Sunday in 1940 the little band of R.A.F. fighter pilots that "thin line of blue" honoured for its gallant greatness—ended the aerial siege of London and scotched the German invasion scheme by knocking out 185 enemy bombers. In the shining moments of Britain's finest hour the people were of one mind, one spirit, one purpose. Amidst the shattering of their homes, the fury of flames, the vast incredible evil that seemed to be closing down upon them, they were proud, defiant, united.—Associated Press.

DEATH OF MR HALL BRUTON

A well known former resident of Hongkong, Mr George K. Hall Bruton, died at Yeovil, Somerset yesterday, at the age of 81.

The late Mr Hall Bruton founded in Hongkong in 1897 the firm of Messrs George K. Hall Bruton and Co., which, since the liberation has become Messrs Bruton and Co.

The office will be closed today as a mark of respect to the late founder.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Industrial Bank of China (中國實業銀行) has altered its English name from "The Industrial Bank of China" to "The National Industrial Bank of China" and henceforth our said Bank shall be known as "The National Industrial Bank of China."

September 15th, 1947.

CHAN SHIH LI
Manager,

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BANK OF CHINA,
Princo's Building,
5A, Tso Houso Street,
HONG KONG.



"That fellow's stories get more fantastic every day!"

First Greek Guerilla Leader Surrenders

Athens, Sept. 14.—Thousands of copies of the Greek Government's amnesty and a proclamation by M. Themistocles Sopholis, the Premier, appealing to guerillas to take advantage of it, will be dropped by Greek air force planes in guerilla territory, the Athens news agency reported today.

LEADERSHIP OF EUROPE

Moscow Sees French Intentions

Moscow, Sept. 14.—France may be seeking to supplant Britain in European leadership, the Red Army newspaper, Red Star, wrote today.

Red Star said: "According to press reports, Britain has taken a firm stand against the establishment of a European customs union in the present Marshall Plan talks in Paris, as this would mean the complete rejection of Empire preferences."

"In view of the fact that the United States favours a European customs union, the British representatives are manoeuvring to gain time, and to this end have suggested the creation of a special committee to examine the scheme. These representatives are very critical of France's support of the principle of a European customs union."

"It may be supposed that the French diplomats are seeking a form of union of the Western European countries whereby the leading role would be played, not by Britain, but by France."

"Certain French circles are hoping that the United States will promote France to the rank of chief ally in Europe."—Reuter.

The lives and safety of the guerillas giving themselves up with their arms are "absolutely guaranteed," according to the proclamation.

M. Constantine Rendis, Minister of Public Order, and M. George Stratos, War Minister, will circulate all officials of their Ministries to conform strictly to the amnesty law.

A guerilla leader named Birkakis, on whose head a price had been set, gave himself up near Canea, and was released, the agency reported.

Six other guerillas were reported to have surrendered at Candia, in Crete.

General Markis, commander-in-chief of the Greek guerillas "democratic army," has appealed to the United Nations General Assembly to hear the guerillas' representatives state their case, Moscow Radio announced tonight.

Markos Complains

In a memorandum, General Markos declared that the sole reason for the present situation in Greece lay in American and British interference in Greece's domestic affairs, which had "abolished the independence of Greece."

The memorandum added that a "royalist fascist regime of terror had been foisted on the people and is being maintained," and claimed that the "Democratic Army" was a patriotic army of national liberation "which has no connections with foreign countries and does not receive any assistance from abroad."

Markos requested the General Assembly "to help establish national independence and democracy in Greece."

The memorandum added: "We do not recognise the reactionary Athens Government as representative of our country."

"We demand that our representatives be permitted to state our point of view verbally to you."

Tsaldaris For New York

Meanwhile, the Athens news agency reported tonight that M. Constantine Tsaldaris, the Greek Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, who will lead the Greek delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, opening on Tuesday in New York, has postponed his departure for a week.

On his way to New York, he will attend the final session in Paris of the European conference on the Marshall Plan which was to have been held tomorrow and was postponed until tomorrow week.—Reuter.

JOHN DOS PASSOS LOSES EYE

Boston, Sept. 14.—With a right eye removed surgically, the famous John Dos Passos was generally in a good condition at hospital today following a motor accident in which his wife was killed.

The police said the 51-year-old Chicago-born writer was driving home from Princeton to Boston at a moderate speed when he apparently became blinded by the setting sun and failed to see a truck parked by the roadside. He rammed his car into the truck, virtually scalping Mrs. Dos Passos as she was catapulted through the windshield.

Dos Passos was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where surgeons found that his injuries necessitated the removal of his right eye.—United Press.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Oslo. 2. Silver. 3. A mythological divinity, half man and half goat. 4. Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth president. 5. Yes. Commodore Matthew C. Perry moved the United States Navy in there in 1853 as part of the plan to open the Japanese mainland to the United States. 6. Charles Dickens.

UN Delegates Pour Into New York

New York, Sept. 14.—Additional delegates poured into New York today for the 1947 convocation of the United Nations General Assembly as delegations already here conducted a series of last-minute conferences to determine national policy on many conflicting issues which will face the world assembly.

In the most important Pre-Assembly event, U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall will address the American Association for the United Nations this afternoon in a speech expected to outline United States objectives and attitude towards the international meeting.

Gen. Marshall is expected to emphasize the importance of the Assembly in the United Nations structure and submit concrete proposals to revive the original purpose of the United Nations to promote collective security and international harmony through joint efforts of all nations.

Gen. Marshall held a day-long conference on Saturday with 60 fellow delegates and advisers, and mapped a blueprint of the United States' course during the Assembly meeting.

United Nations headquarters announced that 600 additional employees have been hired to assist the delegates. Special effort will be made to provide adequate policing measures to prevent possible disturbances such as that which upset the Security Council last month when Egyptian fanatics interrupted a Council debate with belligerent shouts.

About 1,300 delegates are already in New York and the remaining 600 are due before Tuesday.—United Press.

Threat To Peace

Baltimore, Sept. 14.—United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie said today that nationalistic governments formed by former colonial peoples may hold a greater threat to world peace than the differences among the great powers.

The UNO administrative chief also asserted that the failure to conclude the peace treaties hampers the world peace organization and delays world economic recovery.

"Astounding as it may sound," he said, "the most important big powers are distinctly closer to each other than they were in the twenties. Some of the problems have been taken in hand by the foreign colonial peoples through nationalistic movements for liberation. Here, perhaps, lie the greater possibilities for conflict today. But, until now, the complications have been few and of minor dimensions."

REFUGEE TRAIN DERAILED

(Continued from Page 1)

The Sikhs, he asserted, were principally to blame for the disorders in the northwest of India. "The Sikhs inaugurated the present disorders in the Punjab and elsewhere in India with organized attacks with automatic weapons which amounted to commando raiding," he said.

"Their actions . . . clearly displayed that the attacks had been planned in advance."

The Ambassador declined to comment on the source of the automatic weapons.

"Foreign pressmen," he added, "have been too charitable to the Dominion of India in reporting the outrages, and not too kind to us. The Sikhs have not been blamed enough."

Mr. Ishpani will return to New York tonight to lead the Pakistan delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. He will return to Washington on September 19, and present his credentials to President Harry Truman the following weekend.—Reuter.

TODAY'S BROADCAST

22W Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 660 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m. and 5.30 to 11 p.m., and also on 612 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11 p.m.
0.30 Film Favourites: 7. Edward G. Robinson, "The Sign of the Cross"; 8. The New Synphony Orchestra; 9. Patricia Rossborough (Piano) & Robinson Cleaver (Organ); 10. The New Synphony Orchestra; 11. The New Synphony Orchestra; 12. The New Synphony Orchestra; 13. The New Synphony Orchestra; 14. The New Synphony Orchestra; 15. The New Synphony Orchestra; 16. The New Synphony Orchestra; 17. The New Synphony Orchestra; 18. The New Synphony Orchestra; 19. The New Synphony Orchestra; 20. The New Synphony Orchestra; 21. The New Synphony Orchestra; 22. The New Synphony Orchestra; 23. The New Synphony Orchestra; 24. The New Synphony Orchestra; 25. The New Synphony Orchestra; 26. The New Synphony Orchestra; 27. The New Synphony Orchestra; 28. The New Synphony Orchestra; 29. The New Synphony Orchestra; 30. The New Synphony Orchestra; 31. The New Synphony Orchestra; 32. The New Synphony Orchestra; 33. The New Synphony Orchestra; 34. The New Synphony Orchestra; 35. The New Synphony Orchestra; 36. 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